(ii) Participation by NRDC in equity capital of companies utilising such technologies and provision of soft loans;

—investment allowance of a further 10 percent on capital employed for manufacture based on indigenous technologies.

— Exemption from licensing for manufacture based on indigenous technologies in the case of non MRTP/FERA companies.

Sale of property belonging to minority community in Bangladesh

1111. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesr has decided to enforce its "vested/Abandoned Property Act" resulting in sale without compensation by Bangladesh Government of more than 8 lakh acres of land and 62,000 houses belonging to the minority community;

(b) whether Bangladesh is depriving even Bangladeshi cosharers belonging to the minority community of their rightful ownership;

(c) what steps are being taken to save the victims from losses that they are likely to suffer; and

(d) whether there are proposals to compensate them adequately; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The Bangladesh Government had issued instructions in October and December 1983 for making necessary arrangements for the disposal of vested properties and specifying the powers of administartive bodies at various levels for such disposal. According to press reports in Bangladesh, during a meeting with members of the Enemy Property Resistance Committee on 22 June, 1984, the Bangladesh President Lt. General H. M. Ershad had directed that all proceedings for the disposal of vested properties would be stayed forthwith and instructions would be issued not be declare any more property as vested property. No such orders containing these directives are understood to have been issued so far.

(b), (c) and (d) In accordance with the rules dealing with the disposal of vested properties co-sharers tenants and lessees are entitled to preferential treatment. Properties are to be disposed of to other persons only in case they are unable to pay the amount the property is assessed for or in case there is a dispute in the matter of selection of deserving claimants. When we had taken up the question of disposal of vested properties with the Bangladesh Government, they had conveyed that the orders were of a non-discriminatory nature and were intended for administrative convenience they would not harm the interests of minorities or cause any eviction. The Bangladesh Government have further assured that the interests of the rightful oweners, even those who are now in India, would be borne in mind. Government of India are, however, not aware of any proposal to compensate the Bangladesh co-sharers belonging to the minority community in case they are deprived of their property.

Cultural Delegations to Foreign Countries

1112. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural delegations and troupes which were allowed to visit foreign countries during each of the last three years and the current year with details thereof;

(b) what is Government's policy/guidelines in this regard;

(c) whether such visits to certain countries have been either banned/or restricted; if so, the names of such countries and the reasons/justification for such a ban/restrictions; and

(d) the details of applications for such visits which were rejected during the said period and the reasons for the same in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The information is given at Annexures [*See* Appendix CXXXI, Annexure No. 28]

(b) and (c) The visits are undertaken in order to project Indian culture abroad. Such exchanges take place with countries with whom we have bilateral relations/ understandings/Cultural Exchange Programmes/Agreements.

(d) No applications from artistes were rejected on the basis of restrictions or bans on visits to any country.

Smuggling Activities in Punjab

1113. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the Times of India of June 20, 1984 to the effect that the B. S. F. Director General had said that he could identify the six families who were behind all the smuggling activities in Punjab and that unless the smuggling syndicates were smashed, illegal trade would continue

(b) if so, what are the names of these six families and whether they have now been prosecuted; and

(c) what are the details of the effective steps taken to smuggling and what are the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Government have seen the news item but no specific mention was made by DGBSF about involvement of six families in smuggling activities on Punjab Border. What DG BSF had stated was that the entire smuggling operations were organised by a handful of persons.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All security agencies are vigilant. BSF has enforced a number of anti-smuggling measures. Close liaison is maintained by BSF with Customs and local police.

Non-Resident Properties Act in Bangladesh

1114. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the 'Enemy Properties' Act promulgated by the Pakistan Government in 1965 and the 'Enemy Properties' Act renamed later as 'Non-Resident Properties' Act by the Bangladesh Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ordinance of 1976 issued by Bangladesh Government has designated properties of Bangladesh minorities as "Vested Properties" as such these are being takenover by that Government for redistribution to people belonging to the majority community there thereby forcing minorities to leave their country and flee to India; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b) In September 1965, the Pakistan Government enacted the Defence of Pakistan Rules, which *inter-alia*, provided for the taking over of 'Enemy' property i.e. Indian property. Under its provisions the Pakistan Government not only took over properties which belonged indisputably to Indian nationals but also properties of their Pakistani co-sharers. After revocation of the proclamation of Emergency in Pakistan in February, 1969, the Government of Pakistan issued the Enemy Property (Continuance by which the provisions) relating to 'Enemy' property, as contained in the Defence of Pakistan Rules, were retained.